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During my boyhood I listened to the advocates and the opponents of the war against Mexico, and realized that, however profitable to us, it was not justifiable. During the period from 1850 to the opening of field hostilities between the two sections of the Union, there seemed to me never a time when wise treatment would have failed to accomplish more of good than did the work of slaughter. And we all realize how much of evil has come to us by reason of the absurd Spanish-American contention.

Japan wants peace, not war. Her starving poor are paying the cost of her glorious victory, and the Russian peasant continues to toil and hunger as the war tax is collected.

Wise economic conditions will in time prevail, and the incentive for war will be removed. Meanwhile let all who love peace strive for its attainment, knowing that it is the ultimate possible good.

Serving as a Confederate soldier during the war between the States, I learned much, and would not now under like conditions consent to serve in even a war of defense.

### Field Secretary's Report for March.

BY CHARLES E. BEALS, FIELD SECRETARY.

March has been a month of live issues and intense interest. Perhaps first in importance is the annual protest against the increase of the navy. The Field Secretary sent out one hundred and fifty personal letters to prominent citizens of Chicago, most of them business men, suggesting that they write to their Congressmen. Copies of some of the protests sent in response to this appeal have been forwarded to this office and are extremely interesting reading, showing as they do how our foremost business men feel on the subject.

Highly significant, too, is the tone of certain editorials which have appeared this month. The great Chicago papers, like the *Tribune*, *Record Herald* and *Daily News*, have all published powerful articles calling attention to the excessive and ever-increasing burdens imposed by competitive arming.

Another highly important sign of the times is the action of the Superintendent of Education of Cook County, Dr. A. F. Nightingale. Henceforth in the study of the United States history in the schools of the county, the details of wars and battles will be omitted, and only the causes and effects studied. Dr. Nightingale feels that there is so much ground to cover that time should be spent only on the most important things. He also argues that the pupils should be trained to a new and higher type of heroism.

In order to gather information concerning the peace outlook from all over the country, the Field Secretary has just sent out over a hundred letters to a few prominent persons in each State and Territory, except those in which the American Peace Society already has Branches or Auxiliaries. The object of this inquiry is to organize State Branches all over the Union if possible.

When the Field Secretary addressed the Men's Club of the Congregational Church of Evanston recently, of which church Dr. William T. McElveen is pastor, a committee was appointed by the club to canvass for members for the Peace Society. Is not this like the

times of Worcester and Channing and Ladd, when the peace appeal was made chiefly to the churches? And is there not here a suggestion for a great many other churches and peace workers throughout the land?

The new Chicago Peace Society goes steadily on with its work. Cases of Peace Congress Proceedings have been shipped to Japan and New York, and others will follow to Philadelphia and other centres of peace work.

The Northwestern University Law School has a special fund for the purchase of publications bearing on international arbitration. Valuable works in various languages have been acquired, and as the members of the Peace Society may have access to this collection, which is located in Chicago, the heavy expense of building up a large reference library in the office is avoided.

A prominent lawyer, who is a member of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Peace Society, has been appointed a committee to gather facts concerning the immigration act now before Congress and to report at the next meeting of the Executive Committee as to its probable effect upon the relations between the United States and Japan.

153 La Salle Street, Chicago, March 16.

### Work of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs.

BY LOUIS P. LOCHNER, GENERAL SECRETARY.

Since the third annual convention of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs, reported in the January ADVOCATE OF PEACE, our movement has received a new impetus. When the third convention expressed itself in favor of establishing a permanent office and of editing a monthly journal, to be devoted to the interests of the Association and the international student movement in general, the delegates were not at all sure whether their wish could be carried into execution, for there was no financial backing within sight.

A few days after the convention, however, through our esteemed ex-president, George W. Nasmyth of Cornell University, the necessity for both these steps in advance was demonstrated to Mr. Ginn's International School of Peace, with the result that considerable aid is now coming to our movement. A permanent office has been established at Madison through the generosity of Mr. Ginn, through which business can be conducted with system and dispatch.

The second step, that of publishing a monthly magazine, has also been taken. The first issue of this publication, *The Cosmopolitan Student*, has just appeared. It has forty-four pages of reading matter and is profusely illustrated. The magazine, we feel confident, will bind the Association much more closely together and will focus and concentrate the efforts of the peace workers in our universities and colleges.

A number of our local clubs have during the last two months had the good fortune to listen to Mr. Edwin D. Mead's inspiring lectures on the peace movement. In every case Mr. Mead was instrumental in giving to the university communities in which he lectured an entirely new conception of the usefulness and mission of the Cosmopolitan Clubs. In one case especially, a club was leading a struggling existence because the faculty and